MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXIII. WEDNESDAY,—APRIL 29, 1807. Number 1125

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Military Board until the 15th of May next, for supplying the Honorable Company with waters casks for a period of 3 years. The Proposals must specify the price of each assortment of casks as follows :—

Butts of 126 Gallons each,
Puncheons 80 Ditto,
Hogsheads 60 Ditto,

The Stock required to be always kept in Store will be as follows.

Butts 600
Puncheons 200
Hogsheads 200

half of this number to be delivered in one Month, and the other half in six weeks, after. The casks to be made of the best Teak or Oak Timber, and each Butt to be secured with 10 Strong Iron Hoops each Puncheon, and each Hogshead 8 Strong Iron Hoops. An advance of one half of the Price to be paid upon signing the contract, and the remainder upon the production of the Garrison Storekeeper's receipt which must specify the description of casks received into store of approved quality.

Security for the due performance of the contract to the amount of Pagodas Ten thousand (10,000) will be required.

The terms to specify the price of the casks, if Warehouse rent as found, and the rate if delivered.

By Order
W. MORRISON,
FORT ST. GEORGE, DEP. SEC. MIL. BOARD.
Mil. Board Office, 21st April, 1807.

Advertisement,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE RIGHT HON'BLE
Lady W. Bentinck
MAY 1st.
WILL BE PUBLISHED,
N^o. I.
(Of Volume Second)
OF THE
INDIAN MAGAZINE
AND
EUROPEAN MISCELLANY;
FOR APRIL, 1807,
EMBELLISHED WITH A COPPER PLATE
Representing the Costume and Character of a
HOOKAHBURDAR.
AND
Containing above 200 Pages of Letter Press, on Fine PAPER,
Price Two Pagodas,

THE work will be continued Monthly, and contains 24 Pages of Indian History, besides all the local Intelligence of our Indian possessions, and 100 Pages of the most interesting extracts selected from the latest English periodical publications, and put together on the model of an English Magazine.

A FEW COPIES OF THE THREE FORMER NUMBERS, Containing views of Madras, of the Custom House, and of the Banquetting room, may be had on application to the Printer, Mr. John Young, No. 7. Stringer's Street Black-Town.

The Appendix to Volume 1. containing the list of the Civil Service, His Majesty's and the H. C, Troops—The Staff of the Right Honorable the Governor, the General Staff of the Army, Staff of the Black-Town, the Medical Servants, and the Chaplains on the Madras Establishment; also the List of the Officers of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and the names of the European Residents out of the Service.

☞ *The correspondence of literary friends in aid of the Work, is respectfully solicited by the Editor.*

Messrs. Hope Griffiths & Wheeler,

CONTINUE Receiving Empty Wine Bottles at 7 Pagodas per Hundred.

Messrs. Hope Griffiths & Wheeler,

HAVE Just received a small Supply of Moss for making Jellies.

Messrs. Hope Griffiths & Wheeler,

HAVE for Sale a very Choice and Excellent Assortment of Telescopes, from Dolland, Gilbert and Co. and other makers of repute.

Thermometers, Sexes Thermometers with Magnetic Needles for Day and Night, Pocket & Boat Compasses, Parallel Rulers, Gunters Scales, &c. Reeves Colour Boxes, very complete—Pencils, &c.

A CARD.

JAMES DOBBIN, respectfully begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he will open his new Room for the sale of Goods on commission, on the first of May next, and, that the Room is now ready for the reception of all such Articles as he may be favored with, either for public Sale or on Commission,

While announcing the opening of his new room, J. DOBBIN deems it necessary to inform his Friends and the Public, that long experience has convinced him, that his circumstances, his expences, and the comparative small profits he derives from the Goods sent him for sale, cannot warrant him in the delivery of any Goods entrusted to him, unless for payment. He trusts therefore, that his persevering in this line of conduct will not injure his interest with his Friends or the Public.

JAMES DOBBIN most earnestly requests that all persons indebted to him, will have the goodness to make prompt Payment of the sums which they now owe or that may become due to him previous to the 1st of the next month, in order to enable him, in as much as he can to discharge or Satisfy the many heavy claims that stand against him—J. DOBBIN further begs that all such Persons who may not have it in their power to close their Accounts with him by paying their respective balances in cash, on or before the 1st of the ensuing month will grant him the usual security for the Amount due to him by them.

Madras, 29th April 1807

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY the 30th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 10 O'CLOCK.

AN Invoice of Hams and Gloster Cheeses,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY the 30th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A CAPITAL Grand Piano Forte by Longman & Broderip.
A few Dozens of Brandy, Perry and Cyder
ALSO
Twenty four Bags of Damaged Rice.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 30th Instant,
AT 11'CLOCK.

TWENTY-ONE Jars of Spanish Olives, which will be sold One Jar in Lot,

---

To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY the 30th Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK.

A HANDSOME Fast Trotting Grey Pegue Bandy Horse,
AND
A strong Bay Maun Bandy Horse,
at the same time
A Full Bodied Curricle and Hood,
A Pair of Grey Carriage Horses,
A Pair of Bay Curricle ditto,
AND
A Sett of Curricle Harness,

The whole will be Sold together or Seperately if required.

BY ORDER OF
Messrs. Balfour and Baker.
On SATURDAY the 2d May
AT 11 O'CLOCK
In the Forenoon,
WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT THE Naval Victualling Contractors Cooperage, Sundry condemned Provisions, Liquor, Water, Salt and Dry Provision Casks, Packs, Staves, Heading Pieces, and Loose Iron Hoops, landed from His Majesty's Squadron at this Port.

(Signed) J. BALFOUR and BAKER,
Agents for Victualling.
MADRAS, *April, 24, 1807.*

N. B. The Articles to be paid for and cleared away immediately after the Sale.

For Sale on Commission.
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS LONG ROOMS
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
VIZ.

A CAPITAL Grand Piano Forte by Broadwood and Son Price 300 Pagodas.
A Billiard Table measuring 10 feet by five with Maces, Cues &c,
A do. do. do. 9½ feet by 4¾ with do. do. do,
Two dozen handsome Sissoo wood Arm Chairs with a pair of Couches to match—four dozen China Painted Arm Chairs with two pair of Couches to match—three dozen new Black-wood Arm Chairs with Fan Backs.
Twenty four Black-wood Round Chairs,
Twenty four small Neat Black-wood Arm Chairs.
Four dozen Sattin wood Arm Chairs,
One dozen new Black-wood Arm Chairs,
Four pair Stuff'd Sofas with Pillows and handsome Chintz Covers.
One pair neat Rattan'd Back Couches with Bedding and 2 setts of Covers.
One pair do. do. do. and Europe Chintz Covers,
A Neat Stuff'd Sofa with Pillows and Europe Chintz Cover, would answer well for a Cabin,
A Sattin wood Couch with Bedding and Europe Chintz Covers,
A pair of Black-wood Chair-Back Couches.
A pair of neat Black-wood Rattan Back Couches.
Two Patent Sea Cots with Bedding and Europe Chintz Covers,
A handsome Black-wood Cot Silver Mounted.
A childs Sattin Wood cot,
A Capital set of Mahogany Dining Tables (new) measuring 13½ feet by 5.
A do. do. do. do. 13½ feet by 4½,
Two sets of China Dining Tables each consisting of 1 center and 2 round ends,
One set of China Dining Tables (new) consisting of 2 centre and 2 round ends.
Two Black-wood oval Breakfast Tables,
One pair round Mahogany Card Tables,
Two small Neat Writing Tables,
A Black-wood Dressing Stand with Glass,
A Sattin Wood Wash hand stand with drawer,
Two China Dressing stands (new)
A China side board with drawers (new)
A Neat Black-wood Ward Robe with plated handles,
A Cabinet of Shells handsomely assorted,
One Mahogany Bureau with Secretary,
A do. do. do.
Two Camphor wood Bureaus with Secretaries,
Two small Camphor wood do, do. which were made by particular order for a Cabin,
Three pair of Mahogany Tea Poys,
AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES
OF
FURNITURE,
&c &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY J. RANKEN,
On MONDAY next, the 4th May,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 10'CLOCK,

AT THE GARDEN HOUSE
OCCUPIED BY
CAP. BAGSHAW,
PROCEEDING UP THE COUNTRY,
ELEGANT PLATE,
CONSISTING OF

ONE Elegant large Coffee Urn, One Silver Cup, One Tea pot and Stand, Sugar vases, Curry Dishes, Hot water Plates, Salvers, Pye Dishes, Scallop Shells, Bottle Stands, Soup, Gravy, Table, Desert, and Tea, Spoons Saltcellars, wine Strainers, Cheese Knife.

ELEGANT GLASS WARE
CONSISTING OF

Elegant long cut Table, desert Setts Complete, Cut Glass Jelly, ditto Plates, &c. Superb pier Glasses, Globe Lamps, Wall Shades, &c.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.
CONSISTING OF

A very capital Grand Piano Forte with an Excellent collection of Music, A hand Organ, A Lady's calamander Bureau and Secretary, Set of Beautiful Europe Mahogany Dining Tables, Card Tables, Couches, Chairs with Europe chints covers, Blackwood and Teak Chairs, Shade Stands, Side Boards, Almiras, Drawings Prints, together with other Articles.

Catalogues of which will be distributed Previous to the day of Sale.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY J. BRANSON,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPER,
INVOICES OF
CONFECTIONARY,
From King's consisting of

JAMS, Jellies, Marmalade, Preserves, Brandy Fruits in Ground Stopper Bottles, Decanters of comfits, Lozenges, &c. Syrup de Cappillaire Orgeat, Tart Fruits, Tin cases of Dry'd Fruits and Apricot Ratifia.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,
28 Casks of Brandy, and 13 Casks of Gin.
In Lots of One Cask.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY J. BRANSON,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM.
On SATURDAY the 2d of May,
AN INVOICE OF
BOAT CLOAKS,
AND

AN Invoice of Sauces, Olives, Capers and Oil.

For Sale on Commission.
BY J. BRANSON,

A SETT of Instruments for a Band in Leather cases, consisting of, Two French Horns, Two Bassoons, Forty-six Clarionets, Four Octave Flutes and one Pair of Cymbals.

Price 200 Pagodas.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By FAURE and HEEFKE, junr.
On FRIDAY next, the 1st Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
The following Articles, viz.

THIRTY Pieces of 20 Punjum Cloth, Twenty Boxes Bloom Raisons, a few Childrens Hats, Ten Cases of Gin, a Large Pier Glass, Gold and Mahogony frame, Looking Glasses of Sizes, Three square half round and flat Files, Penknives, Scissors, Razors. Pocket knives, Clasps and Staples, Brass Hinges, &c.
AND
Sundry other Articles.
at the same time
Blackwood Cot, Chairs, Pembroke Tables, Couches, Dining Table, Red Varnished Arm Chairs, ditto Couches to Match, a China Chest of Drawers, a Second hand Curricle Harness.

For Private Sale.
By FAURE and HEEFKE, junr.

A FEW Dozens of Excellent Vindegrave at 11 Pags. per Dozen,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
On the THIRTIETH of April,
The Good Brig Catherine,
of 1300 bags of rice or thereabouts.

SHE was built at Chittagong, about three years ago, by Mr. Baillon, is a very strong, tight and good Vessel, in complete order for Sea, and well equipped as she now stands, and as per account particulars to be seen on enquiry at Mr. Masquerier's Tent, on the Beach, opposite the Custom House, at which place she will be sold.

For Sale,

A FEW new Privates Tents made of the best Materials, price 16 Pagodas each.
Enquire of Messrs. HOPE GRIFFITHS and WHEELER.

For Sale,

A NEW Europe built Curricle of the latest Fashion, will be Sold on very moderate terms, and consequently worth the attention of any Gentleman in want of such a conveyance, to be seen at Messrs. Hope, Griffiths and Wheeler.

Messrs. Hope Griffiths & Wheeler.

HAVE for Sale, a small quantity of the Taunton and Burton Ale left, price 40 Pagodas per Barrell.

THE COURIER

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1807.

Military Intelligence.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, April 10, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following appointments shall take place.

Mr. Simon Heward, to be Garrison Surgeon at Bangalore.

Mr. A. Stewart, to afford medical aid to the judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Guntoor, vice Thompson, permitted to resign that appointment.

His Lordship in Council directs, that Lieutenant Scouler, of the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry, be removed from the appointment of Adjutant to the 1st Battalion of that Corps.

Lieutenant C. Cunningham, of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, having reported his return to this Presidency with the permission of the Honorable Court of Directors, His Lordship in Council is pleased to readmit that Officer to this rank on the Establishment.

April 14, 1807,

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Captain Munt, of the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry, to proceed to Sea for the recovery of his health, and directs that Captain Lieutenant Otto, Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, shall take charge of the Department of the General Agent for Cavalry supplies during the absence of Captain Munt.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY SEC. TO GOVT.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, April 13, 1807.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Cornet T. Greenhill, is appointed to the 4th Regiment, and Cornet E. J. Fatio, to the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry.—Those Officers will proceed to the Cavalry Depot at Arcot.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Hunter, from the 2d Battalion 7th Native Regiment, is removed to the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Bruce, is appointed to the 2d Battalion 7th Native Regiment.

The appointment of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Rose, to afford medical aid to Detachments of Artillery and His Majesty's 33d Regiment on their route from Masulipatam to Hydrabad as ordered by Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, is confirmed.

Detachments from Cavalry Regiments for the Depot at Arcot, to be ordered agreeably to instructions the several Regiments will receive from the Adjutant General.

April 15, 1807.

The following removals of Artillery Officers are ordered.

Major	Crosdill,	2d	Battalion	1st	Bat.
Captain	Nixon,	1st	do.	2d	do.
Capt. Lieut.	Pearse,	2d	do.	1st	do.
"	Court.	1st	do.	2d	do.
"	Poignand,	2d	do.	1st	do.
Lieutenant	Best,	2d	do.	1st	do.
"	Paske,	appointed to		2d	do.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY.

[*Govt. Gaz.*

Advices from Bombay of the 15th Instant state that the American Ship *Minerva*, under charge of Mr. Nixon, a Midshipman of H. M. Ship *Sir Francis Drake*, had arrived at that Port—The American was detained by H. M. Ship *Powerful*, Captain Plampin on the 3d December last off Batavia, and dispatched from thence to Bombay for adjudication.

The Ship *Union*, Captain Mackintosh, which sailed from hence on the 27th Ultimo arrived safe at Calcutta on the 6th Inst. She touched at Masulipatam, and also anchored in Ganjam roads; but it coming to blow pretty fresh, the Union was obliged to cut and run in the night, without having had any communication with the shore.

List of the Passengers to Calcutta by the Union.

From Europe.—Mrs. C. Muller; Mrs. Louisa Larkins,—Misses Elizabeth Larkins, and Marian Muller,—Capt. Frederick Rodolphus Muller; Messrs. Norman Macleod, and Charles Davidson Writers; Mr. David Adamson, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. John Sickle, Charles Pratt Kennedy, Charles Frederick Wild, James Leslie Day, and Lucas Earle, Cadets; Mr. Wm. Renell, Factor; Messrs. Alex. Campbell, and Thomas Wigzeall, Free Merchants; Messrs. Daniel Robertson, Thomas Astle, and Walter Young, *Free Mariners.*

From Madras.—Lieut. T. Patterson, H. M. 8th Regiment Light Dragoons; Mr. W. Williamson, cadet, Madras Establishment; M. [illegible] A. Wilson, and Alex. Davidson, [illegible] of Calcutta, Mr. W. Hicks, 4th officer of the H. C. ship Lord Castlereagh; and Mr. James Taylor, conductor of ordnance, for Ganjam.

H. M. Ship Greyhound, gave convoy to the Union to Ganjam.

The *Saracen*, sloop of war, reported to have left Portsmouth on the 7th Nov. destined to the Cape, Bengal, & Madras may be daily expected.

The Court of Directors engaged two Extra Ships for Bengal which were intended to sail in November or early in December.

Point de Galle having been the place of rendezvous of the homeward bound Indiamen, it has been unusually crouded and gay. LORD LAKE and his family had landed from the Walthamstow, and GENERAL MAITLAND had also arrived there with his family before his Lordship's departure. The fleet there consisted of 4 Men of War and 10 sail of the homeward bound Indiamen.

From the Bombay Paper of the 11th instant, we learn that on the 9th November a mutiny took place on board the *Travers* outward bound Indiaman, which was not got under till the Boatswain, the ringleader, was shot. Ten or twelve of the crew deserted, six of whom have been taken, and are lodged in goal.

Subscription to the New Native Poor Fund, Continued.

	P.	F.	C.
Brought forward,	8,726	27	39
Maj r Henry Monckton, -	30	0	0
D. Neale, Esq. - -	20	0	0
G. G. Keble, Esq. - -	20	0	0

(To be Continued.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS AT CALCUTTA.

(Continued from our last)

William Jackson, Esq. - - -	300
William Hickey, Esq. -	100
Okoor Dutt, - -	200
William Bean, Esq. - -	50
Captain Thomas Penson, -	200
Captain George Downie, -	200
Richard Blechynden, Esq. -	100
Patrick Stewart, Esq. -	100
Charles Weston, Esq. -	500
Mr. Lindeman, - -	100
Thomas Hayes, Esq. -	200
John Hayes, Esq. - -	100
The Assistants to the Secretary to the Marine Board,	100

CALCUTTA, *April* 13, 1807.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Lieutenant Gordon, H. M. 65th Regiment,—Lieutenant R. Close, 4th Regiment N. C.—Lieutenant C. Swinton and J. Hanson, Military Institution.

DEPARTURES.] Major J. Welsh, 3d Regt. N. I.—Major T. Boles, Assistant Adjutant Gen—Lieut. Bowes, Pioneers,—Lieut. James, 2d Bat. 2d Regt. N. I.—H. Wise, *Esq.* Surgeon, Adam Smith, *Esq.* Surgeon.

Calcutta,

APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant Robert Scott, of the Marine Establishment of Bombay, to be Marine Paymaster and Naval Storekeeper at the Presidency of Fort William, from the 30th of April, 1807.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM,—*April* 2.

Ordered, that the following Paragraphs of General Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, 23d July, 1806.

Par. 4.—The following Officers on your Establishment have our permission to remain in England till next Season, viz.

Captains John P. Keble and Robert Campbell.

5.—Mr. Stokes, a Surgeon, and Mr. John Townsend, an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment, have likewise our leave to remain in England till next Season.

9.—We have appointed the following Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency, in further part of the number we this Season (1805) agreed to send thither, viz.

Messrs. George Ogie Jacob, George James Gordon, and George King.

10.—The following Cadets for our Artillery or Engineer Corps on the Bengal Establishment, having been reported to us by the proper Officer at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich as qualified for Commissions, they proceed to their duty this Season accordingly, and to take rank in our Service, next after Mr. James C. Hyde, in the following Order, viz.

Messrs. Samuel Coulthard, James Campbell, Edward Biddulph, Charles P. Kennedy, and Peter L. Pew

11.—Messrs. Thomas Marshall and Henry S Carew, having been privately educated and reported to us by the proper Officer at the Royal Academy at Woolwich as qualified for Commissions; Mr. Marshall embarked on board the Lady Burges, and on the unfortunate loss of that ship, proceeded on his passage to India on the Alexander. Mr. Carew proceeds to his duty by the Skelton Castle, both as Cadets for our Artillery or Engineer Corps on your Establishment; but as neither of these Gentlemen have yet attained the age, which by our Regulations renders them eligible to rank in either of these Corps, we shall advise you of their rank at a future opportunity.

General Letter, dated 30th July, 1806.

Par. 2.—We have permitted the following Officers on your Establishment to return to their rank, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel Lamington Baillie, Major Charles White, and Captain Rodolphus Muller.

3.—We have likewise permitted Captain John Leslie, to return to his rank on your Establishment by the way of Bombay; and direct, that his pay and allowances do commence from his arrival at that Presidency.

4.—Mr. Thomas Dickenson, a Cadet for the Infantry on your Establishment, having proceeded to his appointment by the Indus; we direct that you place him between Mr. Charles Crichton and Mr. Alexander Francis P. M'Leod, in the 4th class of Cadets of the present Season.

5.—Mr. Peter Agnew, a Cadet for the Cavalry on your Establishment, having omitted to proceed by the Asia, and afterwards having taken his passage by the Marquis Wellesley; we direct that you strike his name out of the second class, and place him in the third class, next to Mr. James William Roberdeau.

6.—We have appointed Mr. David Adamson, an assistant surgeon for your Presidency, in further part of the number we agreed to send thither in the season 1805.

7.—We have appointed Mr. Henry Liddiard, who is now serjeant major at Prince of Wales Island, a conductor of stores on your Establishment.

General Letter, 20th August, 1806.

Par. 3.—Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Cuthbert and Major Charles Gladwin, of your Establishment, retired from the Company's service, the 9th of July 1806.

4.—Mr. John Smith and Doctor A. Campbell, Surgeons on your Establishment, retired from the Company's service; the former on the 9th, and the latter on the 2d of July last.

5.—We have appointed the Reverend William Eales, a Chaplain on your Establishment.

6.—Lieutenant Francis St. Clare, of your Military Establishment, who received your permission to proceed to St. Helena for the benefit of his health in August last, has been under the necessity of continuing his voyage to Europe.

List of rank of the 5th Class of the Cadets for the Bengal Infantry and Cavlry, appointed in the Season 1805, and proceding by the following ships:

Remaining of the Season, 1804.

John Willis, commission dated 5th April 1805, Skelton Castle,—Henry Morley, Ditto,—James Leslie Day, Union.

Appointed Season, 1805.

John Alderson, commission dated 7th June 1805, Skelton Castle,—George Augustus Kempel, ditto.—Geo. Woodyate, ditto,—Pendock Neale, ditto,—Charles Templer, ditto,—Charles Frederick Dewild, Union,—Richard Baker, Skelton Castle,—George Brown, ditto, —Richard Noble, ditto,—David Allan, ditto,—John Shickle, Union,—Walter Bœdenach, Matilda,—Thomas Hunter, Skelton Castle,—Duncan Campbell, ditto,—John Lucas Earle, Union,—Alexander Jaffray Hauntonville, Skelton Castle,—John Oliver, Matilda.

FOR THE CAVALRY.

Remaining of 1804.

George Baillie, Skelton Castle.

Appointed for 1805.

William Stanby, Skelton Castle.

List of rank of the 4th class of Assistant Surgeons appointed for Bengal in the Season 1805, and proceeding by the following ships:—

George King, Indus,—William Adams, Ocean,—William Farquhar, Lady Barlow,—George James Gordon, Earl Spencer,—David Adamson, Union,—Simon Nicholson, Matilda,—Andrew Baird, abroad.

The Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions:—

INFANTRY.

Senior Major John Duff, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 10th July 1806, vice Cuthbert, resigned.

Major William Scott, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 23d February 1807, vice Brietzcke, deceased.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain William C. Thompson, to be Major, from the 10th July 1806, vice Gladwin, retired.

Captain Lieutenant David B. Lindsay, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice Thompson, promoted.

Lieutenant James J. Leith, to be Captain of a Company, from the 21st Oct. 1806, vice Lindsay, deceased.

Lieutenant W. C. Faithful, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Leith, promoted.

Ensign Peter De Waal, to be Lieutenant, from the 1st February 1807, vice Faithful, promoted.

13th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Major Thomas Brougham, to rank as such, from the 23d September 1804, vice Foster, promoted.

Captain Francis Shaw, to rank as such, from the same date, vice Brougham, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant William Thomas, to rank as such, from the same date, vice Shaw, promoted.

14th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain John L. Richardson, to be Major, from the 24th February 1807, vice Sneyd, retired on the Pension.

Captain Lieutenant Thomas Evans, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice Richardson, promoted.

Lieutenant William Samuel Heathcote, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Evans, promoted.

Ensign David D. Anderson, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Heathcote, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant W. S. Heathcote, to be Captain of a Company, from the 19th March 1807, vice Clerkson, deceased.

Lieutenant John William Taylor, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Heathcote, promoted.

Ensign Richard Armstrong, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Taylor, promoted.

17th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant George W. Wiggins, to be Captain of a Company, from the 27th February 1807, vice Bagshaw, deceased.

Lieutenant John Wells Fast, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Wiggins, promoted.

Ensign Stephen Mercer, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Fast, promoted.

19th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign Francis Rutledge, to be Lieutenant, from the 26th March 1807, vice Bartholomew, deceased.

23d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain John Munro, to be Major, from the 23d Feb. 1807, vice Scott, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Charles W. R. Povoleri, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice Munro, promoted.

Lieutenant George Bridge, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Povoleri, promoted.

Ensign Thomas Gore, to be Lieutenant, from 1st Feb. 1807, vice Bridge, promoted.

24th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Robert Broughton, to be Major, from the 10th July 1806, vice Duff, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Henry Tanner, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice Broughton, promoted.

Lieutenant Robert C. Garnham, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Tanner, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Robert C. Garnham, to be Captain of a Company, from the 29th August 1806, vice Carr, transferred to the Pension List.

Lieutenant Thomas G. Alder, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Garnham, promoted.

Ensign Brooke Watson, to be Lieutenant, from the 1st February 1807, vice Alder, promoted.

Yesterday arrived from Madras, the brig Eagle, Captain Webster, from whence she sailed the 5th instant.

On Friday accounts were received in town of the arrival in the river of the ship Clyde, Capt. Eursides; from Madras t hence instant.

Also, the brig Betsey, Captain N. Young, from Penang; whence she sailed the 17th of February.

The Betsey was boarded by H. M. ship Greyhound, off Ganjam, on the 5th curt.

The departure of the Matilda, from Madras, was still protracted, in consequence, we understand, of a legal attachment of the ship.

The H. C. ship Dover Castle, Captain Richardson, from hence, arrived at Madras, on the 25th ultimo.

On Monday forenoon, the American ship Exeter, Captain T. B. Osgood, arrived off Calcutta, having sailed from Salem on the 27th ultimo:—she brings no news.

A Portuguese ship called the Activo, Captain J. T. Vianna, arrived off Calcutta, on Sunday, from Macao, whence she sailed at the latter end of November; touched at Malacca, and left it on the 1st ultimo. She did not go into Penang.

Passengers:—Mr. Thomas Askin, and Mr. J. A. de Sa.

No accounts are yet received of the *Skelton Castle.* The first dispatch from Penang will, we have no doubt remove all alarm for her safety. No arrival from the Eastward has occurred for some weeks past, and as the passage across the Bay at this season of the year, is frequently rendered particularly tedious, from Southerly currents, calms, and light baffling winds, this circumstance coupled with the fact, that Captain Vaughan declared his determination to proceed to Prince of Wales's Island, may serve to allay any uneasiness for the safety of the *Skelton Castle,* without considering various unknown contingencies occasioning delay.

Remittances from England for Calcutta, in specie to a very large amount, are on board the *Skelton Castle.*

The receipt of dispatches by way of Constantinople, may be reasonably expected about the middle of the present month or earlier. These it may be presumed, will confirm our hopes or fears as to the probable fate of the European Continent.

The strong Southerly winds that usually distinguish the commencement of the South West Monsoon, have at length set in, at the Presidency and lower parts of Bengal. Accounts from different parts of the country notice the want of rain as a subject of complaint, especially among the Indigo Planters.

Notwithstanding the notoriety and acknowledged utility of the Vaccine Establishment at the Presidency, and the zealous, well directed efforts to extend its benefits, many of the Natives, from the apathy of their character and the influence of prejudice and long established habits, still persist in declining to avail themselves of the safety and security afforded by this salutary practice; and, in consequence, a great number of native children, have within the last two or three weeks, fallen victims to the small Pox, every one of whom, in all probability, would have been rescued from a premature death had not folly or apathy unfortunately denied them the security of Vaccination.

It will require much time and perseverence fully to establish the practice of vaccination, throughout the Bengal provinces, where the influence and interest of many of the Brahmins are exerted against its progress:—that it will be fully established, and ultimately triumphant throughout Hindoostan, cannot be doubted, from the progress that it has already made, notwithstanding the opposition of interest and prejudice.

We are happy to learn that this practice has been successfully introduced and established at the French Islands, Mauritius and Bourbon. Much prejudice was at first entertained against the new disease, and its efficacy in the prevention of small pox generally disbelieved. A circumstance however occurred soon after its introduction so favourable to the confirmation of its efficacy, that every prejudice was immediately overcome. It may be satisfactory to insert the circumstance to which we allude.

A ship laden with Negroes, arrived at the isle of France, having the small pox on board. Fifteen or twenty persons had already died of it, and a like number were labouring under the confluent state of the disease. The vessel was refused admission to the Island, both on account of the number of persons who at that time had not been vaccinated, as well as on account of the *then* want of confidence in the protecting power of vaccination. The ship was therefore ordered to the Sechelle Islands.

M. *La Borde,* an intelligent Physician, placed on board this ship six children, of those he had first vaccinated on the Island, directing the Surgeon, whom he placed on board the vessel, to keep these children constantly among the negroes infected with the small pox, to make them eat

and drink out of the same plates and cups, to make them wear the linen of the infected; and finally, to inoculate them frequently with variolous matter. A child was also put on board that had been vaccinated, the matter of whose pustule was in the proper state for communication in order to vaccinate forty of the negroes, who had not taken the small pox.

The result of all this was, that the six vaccinated children were *completely preserved*; and that the success which attended the vaccination of the negroes, was so *complete*, that the *small-pox became extinct*.

Although the practice of vaccination is gradually extending the conviction of it's blessings throughout Europe, yet even in England, a number of professional gentlemen have ranged themselves in opposition. One of these, a gentleman of high name, and extensive practice, alledges, that vaccination, if continued, will assuredly brutify the whole human race. He has published a pamphlet, in which he seriously assures the public, "that their children will, sooner or later, lose the human character, and will take on that of the cow or the Bull:" and has exhibited a print of a Boy far advanced under this *bovine influence*.

It is devoutly to be wished that this ingenious hypothesis may be verified. If it prove true, vaccination will yet produce far greater benefits than its discoverers even ventured to predict; since a number of individuals, at present entirely useless and not altogether harmless, under the human form, may, from the discovery of this further power of the vaccine, be raised in the scale of value, and be rendered more inoffensive if not absolutely useful, by being promoted through means of this process, to the rank, state, character and condition of calves and oxen.

Throughout every region of Hindostan, more especially in Bengal, this grand discovery of the power of vaccination to transfer men, women, and children, to the *bovine race*, will be welcomed with the highest enthusiasm. How many of our rich and venerable Baboes will eagerly part with their fortunes, to resign their human clay and pass into the sacred and dignified form of the Saar or Brahmanical Bull!

We have been most obligingly favoured with a copy of the subjoined correspondence, highly honourable to the sentiments and conduct of all the parties concerned.

To Captain Watson, Commanding 1st Regiment cavalry, Saharunpore.

DEAR SIR,

Owing to the absence of Captain Tombs, I am deputed to present you, with the accompanying Address, from the Officers and Staff of the corps; and wishing you, health and happiness, believe me to be, DEAR SIR,

Your very sincere Friend,

(Signed) THOS. SHUBRICK,
Capt. Lieut. 1st Cavalry.

FEBRUARY 22, 1807.

To Captain Watson, 1st Regiment Native Cavalry.

DEAR SIR,

The unexpected privation of a command so flattering, as that of a Regiment of cavalry, has no doubt affected you sensibly.

If the assurance of our approbation of your conduct whilst in command of the first regiment, will be in the least consolatory or gratifying to your feelings, we think it but an act of justice to avow our conviction, that the happiness of your brother officers formed one of the objects nearest to your heart, and that to promote the well being of the corps was your most ardent desire.

The expression of these sentiments will be a testimony in your favor of our regard, and will persuade you that we all take a share in the interest of any event which so nearly concerns a Brother officer.

We remain, DEAR SIR,
With every good wish, your most sincere Friends,

(Signed) J. Tombs, *Captain.*
J. N. W. Dowell, *Surgeon.*
Thomas Shubrick, *Captain.*
W, Pattle, *Lieut. & Adjutant.*
R. H. Saey, *Lieut. & Qr. Master.*
P. T. Waugh, *Lieutenant.*
T. D. Stewart, *Lieutenant.*

FEB. 21. 1807.

Captain Shubrick, 1st Regiment cavalry.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have been honored by your letter enclosing an Address from the Officers and Staff of the First Regiment cavalry, and request you will be pleased to convey to them, the accompanying reply.

I remain, My Dear sir,
Most sincerely your's

(Sign)ed) A. WATSON,
Captain 1st regt. cavalry.

(Sahar)unpore. Feb. 22. 1887.

Captains Tombs and Shubrick, and Officers and (S)taff of the 1st regi(m)ent cavalry.

GENTLEMEN,

The appointment of an effective field Officer from another corps, to the first regiment cavalry (the Lieutenant colonel and Major of which were placed in permanent Staff situations) as it was certainly unlooked for, naturally affected me; though for reasons more obvious than the loss itself, of a command, which was rather incidental than due to my standing in the Army.

At such a time, the kind and considerate expression of your regard is a true and most heartfelt gratification to me; and the concurring testimony of my Brother Officers, affords a happy and most pleasing proof to my public and private conduct, during the period it was my fortune to be the senior officer with the First Regiment of Native cavalry.

Of all men existing it is peculiarly the duty of a Soldier, to bow with submission and deference to the decisions of his superiors, I therefore, do so, with cheerfulness. My first wishes have indeed, been, to promote to the best of my judgement and ability the discipline and interior efficiency of the corps; to witness the happiness and to acquire the esteem of Gentlemen whose manners and behaviour, in a social intercourse of many years, have commanded my respect and sincerest regard. That my endeavours to these effects have been thus acknowledged, is a mark of disinterested friendship which forcibly awakens my warmest emotions and calls forth the best tribute of my heart, my gratitude.

May the disposer of events, bless you, my dear Friends, individually, with happiness and prosperity,

I remain,
Your affectionate Friend,

(Signed) ARCH. WATSON, *Captain 1st Regt. cavalry.*

Cantonments, Saharunpore, Feb. 22, 1807.

Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Extracts from General Orders,

BY GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE,—April 5, 1807.

Assistant Surgeon John Gilder, being reported perfectly recovered from his late indisposition, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that he resume charge of the Medical duties of the station of Kaina without delay.

BY MAJOR GENERAL JONES.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Maxwell, of the 2d Bat. 7th Regiment Native Infantry, doing duty at Kaira, will return to his Corps, on being relieved by Assistant Surgeon Gilder.

April 9, 1807,

Lieutenant William Sandwith, having on his nomination to the office of Deputy Paymaster in the province of Guzerat, relinquished that of Quarter Master to the Bombay European Regiment, the Hon the Governor in Council is in consequence, pleased to appoint Lieut. James J. Preston, to be Quarter Master to the European Regiment.

ROBERT GORDON. Adj. Gen.

QUARTERLY SESSIONS.

On Tuesday last the Quarterly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer commenced before Sir James Macintosh Knt. Recorder and his associates Paul Shewcraft Esq, and Simon Halliday Esq. when the following gentlemen were sworn in on the Grand Jury.

CHARLES FORBES, Esq. Foreman.

John Smee, Esq.	W. Manwaring, Esq.
Jouh Pavin, Esq.	J. Michie, Esq.
John Fell, Esq.	L. Philipp, Esq.
R. W. Coward, Esq.	James Falconer, Esq.
W. B. T. Crozier, Esq.	Evan Lloyd, Esq.
Capt. J. G. Richardson.	T. D. Beaty, Esq.
Luke Ashburner, Esq.	Thomas Smee, Esq.
W. Maughan, Esq.	Thomas Skinner, Esq.
J. G. Remmington, Esq.	W. Macintosh Esq. and Colin Gibb, Esq.
M. Forbes, Esq.	

We have much pleasure in giving a place to the following correspondence, so highly honorable to the parties concerned.

CAPTAIN RAINCOCK,

Commanding the Hon. Company's ship Northumberland.

DEAR SIR,

To mark our sense of your polite attention and kindness to us, during the Voyage from Bengal, we beg your acceptance of a piece of plate of 50 guineas value—with esteem and every good wish for your welfare we are,

DEAR SIR
Yours &c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL WILLSON Lt. Col. H. C. Service.
WILLIAM MANSELL Capt. 65th Regmt.
WILLIAM M. DANSEY do. do. do.
JAS. ALEXANDER Bengal N. Infantry.
EDWARD SCOTT WARING do. N. Cavalry.
W. G. BRANDE Lt. H. C. Marine.
W. THOMAS Assistant Surgeon H. C. Service.
A. YOUNG Assist. Surgeon H. M. 24th Drag.

Bombay, 11th March 1807.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of this date, and beg to assure you, I feel most sensibly the very handsome manner in which you are pleas'd to express your sentiments, respecting my conduct during the time I had the pleasure of your company on board the Northumberland—the piece of Plate that you have so liberally presented me with, I gratefully accept, and shall ever appreciate it as a proof of the Friendship with which I have been honor'd by each Individual; with the warmest wishes for the prosperity of you all I remain,

GENTLEMEN,
Yours very Sincerely
GEORGE RAINCOCK.

Bombay, 12th March 1807.

To Lieut. Col WILSON,—Capts. MANSELL, —— DANSEY,—Mr. YOUNG,—— Lieut. ALEXANDER,—BRANDE,—Cornet WARING.

FETE AT PAREL.

The present week has been distinguished with an uncommon degree of gaiety in our little Settlement—On Friday last Lady Mackintosh, gave an elegant ball and supper to the principal Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement—amongst the Company we observed the Honrable the Governor, His Excellency Admiral Sir Edward Pellew Bart. the Members of Council, Commander of the forces, &c. The area in front was lighted up in a style of much taste, and the compartments on each side of the Gateway were suspended from the branches of the shruberry in front of the house, and afforded altogether a very pleasing *coup d'oeul.* The sprighly dance commenced a little after ten o'clock and continued with unabated ardor till near midnight, when the company were presented with a display of fire works, after which they sat down to an elegant collation provided for the occasion at which was an ample display of whatever the season affords—after supper the dance was resumed, and continued until an early hour, after which the company retired, highly gratified with the evening's entertainment.

On Tuesday evening his Excellency Admiral Sir E. Pellew Bart. gave a brilliant entertainment and dance, to a very numerous circle of the inhabitants of our little settlement, including all the beauty and fashion of the place. The Honorable the Governor, the Members of Government, and Commander of the forces, were present on the occasion: the dance, which was kept up with uncommon spirit, was succeeded by a supper, where the profusion of good things of the season, could only be equalled by the happy arrangement of the entertainment, with which every one present seemed to be highly gratified. *Bom. Gaz.*

A singular circumstance occurred at Tannah a few days since. The Court having proceeded to that place for the purpose of holding a Sessions, some of the servants of the Gentlemen resident there, amused themselves with alarming a Persee, a domestic of a visitor at Tannah, and a man as far as they knew perfectly innocent of any offence, by telling him that the Court was coming on purpose to try him for some crimes or other of which he had been guilty. This *joke* had such an effect on the man's mind that before the Court had been long assembled, it was discovered that he had taken most effectual means to escape from all human jurisdiction, by cutting his throat from ear to ear. It is difficult to say whether this act proceeded altogether from insanity; or whether it was not the result of an alarmed consciousness of guilt, operating perhaps on a mind, under the influence of insane propensities.

By a letter from Mangalore of the 30th March we understand that the ships Mysore, Captain Dawson, Upton Castle, Captain Adams, and Bombay Merchant, Captain Frame, of this Port were lying there taking in cargoes of Rice for Madras.

The Thomas Henchman, Captain Hodges, also of this port had sailed for Madras on the forenoon of that day, with only 2000 Bags on board, in consequence of a stop having been put to any further exportation of Grain from the province of Kanara. Thus one of the principal sources of supply to the distressed inhabitants of the Carnatic, which was calculated upon at the present juncture, would appear to be already drained. *Bm. Cour.*

Ceylon,

On the 6th instant the Hon'ble E, Lushington Esqr. having succeeded to the office of Chief Justice in the Island of Ceylon, took the oaths of office, and seat in council under the regulated salute.

The Hon'ble Alexander Johnstone Esqr. was the same day appointed by his Excellency the Governor to execute and hold the office of Puisne Judge, in the Supreme Court of Judicature on the Island of Ceylon.

Minute by His Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency the Governor feels it his duty to record on the Minutes of Council the strong sense he entertains of the benefit derived to this government from every part of the conduct of the Hon'ble Alex. Johnston, during the period he administered the high office of Chief Justice in this Island.

His Excellency the Governor has no right to give any opinion on the subject of his mere judicial conduct in that high situation, but the general arrangements he has made in the whole of the judicial department of the Island; the general system he has introduced and the police regulations he has been the principal means of establishing with a a view to the great and wise political end of preventing the perpetration of offences; call for the most unequivocal testimony of his Excellency's approbation and gratitude.

His Excellency will therefore feel it a most necessary and pleasing part of his duty to lay at His Majesty's feet the strong sense he entertains of the merits of Mr. Johnston both for the general line of conduct he has invariably pursued and for that steady and uniform support which must ever tend to maintain the character and encrease the respectability of His Majesty's Government in this Island.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN RODNEY, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

Columbo, 14th April, 1807.

COLOMBO.]—Arrived, April 13th, Govt. brig *Ariel*, Captain Brown, from Cape of Good Hope.

CAPE TOWN GAZETTE,—JAN. 18.

We the British Inhabitants of this colony on the eve of your Excellency's departure, beg leave to approach you, under the strongest impressions of gratitude, for our relief and return to the protection of our good and most gracious Sovereign, through your exertions and intrepidity.

We wave the tracing of your merits through all your military atchievements.—These are too well known to the world to require any compliment from us.

We nevertheless feel ourselves highly gratified, in having it in our power to congratulate your Excellency in our having witnessed, under your command, a discipline and good order in this army, never experienced before in this place: and from the wisdom, justice and moderation of your civil government, you have the singular satisfaction of a conqueror leaving the conquered, beloved and regretted by them all.

We unanimously and most sincerely wish you the reward due to your distinguished services—Health and long life, to enjoy these blessings.

We have the honor to be, with the most perfect respect,

SIR,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most devoted Servants,

(Signed) John Murray,	A. Robertson,
Alex. Tennant,	W. Duckitt,
John Osmond,	S. Murray,
Wm. Caldwell,	A. Walker and
A. McDonald,	About 40 others.

Copy of Lieutenant General Sir D. Baird's answer to the Address of the British Inhabitants at the Cape of Good Hope.

Cape town, 17th January, 1807.

GENTLEMEN,

Accept my sincere and warmest thanks for your flattering assurances of esteem and regret, at my approaching departure.

It will ever be to me a source of infinite pleasure to recollect, that my conduct in the Government of this colony, has merited your approbation, and secured to me the good opinion and attachment of so very respectable a body of my countrymen.

(Signed) D. BAIRD,
Lieut. General.

LONDON,—Nov. 16.

Mr. T. Grenville, the First Lord of the Admiralty, laid before his Majesty, at the Levee, on 24th October, the resignation of Sir Philip Stevens, as First Lord of the Admiralty, who retires on account of old age. He likewise laid before his Majesty a memorial from Sir Philip, praying for a pension. It stated, that he was a clerk in the navy office several years in the reign of George II. He was removed from that Office in the year 1751, to be Senior clerk at the Admiralty, in which situation he continued till the year 1759, when he was appointed second Secretary, under Mr. Cleveland; and upon his death, in the year 1763, he was appointed sole Secretary, which situation he held twenty years. In the year 1795, he was made one of the Lords commissioners of the Admiralty; and in the whole he had been employed sixty-one years in the public service, and being now eighty-three years of age, he found himself too infirm to execute the duties of his office, with satisfaction to himself.

His Majesty, under these peculiar circumstances, was pleased to order him a pension of 1,500l. per annum nett. This is the first instance of a Lord of the Admiralty being allowed a pension upon his retiring from office.

A letter, written by Jerome Bonaparte to his amiable wife, whilst his squadron was cruizing off St. Helena at the end of March last, has been intercepted, but was intended to have been transmitted to America by a vessel bound to New York. It is a curious production, and was addressed "To Miss Patterson!"

An appeal against the vote of the Irish Bar to address Mr. Curran on his promotion, has been made, and a second meeting has taken place, at which the former vote was confirmed, by a great majority, the numbers being 133 for the Address—31 aga[ins]t.

In confor[mity] to the information received from [t]he royal college of Physicians, of the [...] [a]dopt in future the division of the [...]th-part of the Ounce, wine measure, into sixty parts, which will be equal to the 61-440th part of the standard wine gallon of the Exchequer, measures are now making, whereby so small a quantity may be accurately measured, and will be sold at Apothecaries Hall, London.

By a late trial in the court of King's Bench, the following fact was ascertained; that on putting a piece of blue cloth into boiling vinegar, the public may discover whether the same is dyed according to law, with indigo, or whether it is of a spurious manufacture, and dyed only with logwood. The vinegar will discharge the colour in the latter case, and fix it in the former.

(Continued after the Poetry)

LINES.

To a beautiful young Lady, forced to Marriage against her consent, supposed to be written by a favour'd Lover, on the wedding day.

Stop, Emma, stop the rising tear,
Oh cease this heart to grieve.
Lost in the smile, unguarded death
Would yield thee a reprieve.

What though mysterious fate's decreed
On earth to part our love;
Think'st thou two souls, so joined in one,
Will never meet above.

Forget, sweet girl, the cruel vow
A fault'ring tongue pronounced;
While, like the lamb to Slaughter led,
That vow thy heart renounc'd.

Know, that 'tis wisely here ordain'd,
Our passion to restrain,
That we may taste still purer joys,
When all shall meet again.

Then let thy snowy bosom cease
With secret pangs to heave;
This mouldring frame will quick decay,
And kindred souls relieve.

Thy virtues still let me admire,
T'is what thy merits claim;
Let me through life still be thy friend,
Denied a dearer name.

ABELARD,

Ballary, 15th April 1807.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

The King's Bench Prison was lately illuminated on the occasion of the Insolvent Debtors Bill having received the Royal Assent; and the Principal Turnkey was carried three times round the building, preceded by colours flying, and accompanied by the loudest shouts of applause, in approbation of his general conduct. The evening concluded with much festivity, and many loyal toasts were drank.

Holloway, the engraver, has produced an admirable print of Paul preaching at Athens, one of his intended series of Raphael's celebrated cartoons, under the patronage of his Majesty.

The bust of the late illustrious Statesman & Patriot, Mr. Pitt, by Nollekens, is an exquisite specimen of art, as well as an exact and animated likeness. The ingenious artist has received orders for thirty-two copies in marble, from the private friends of the lamented original.

A very fine Monument to the memory of the gallant Abercromby is nearly finished. The departed hero is represented on horseback, just as he had received that wound which deprived his country of one of its greatest military supporters. This work, for which the artist is to have 6000l. is the production of Westmacott, jun. and it will do honour to living genius as well as to departed heroism.

The following lines are cut on a flute in the Florentine Museum:

Viva fui, in sylvis, sum dura securi,
Dum vixi, tacui, mortua multa cano.

This is, "I lived in the woods, where I was slain with the stroke of an axe: When living, I was silent; but now that I am dead, I sing frequently."

This may be called the age of *Matches*:—walking matches, *matrimonial* matches, &c. all of which are subject to *slips* and *falsesteps*.

Backgammon.—At this game, the following match has been made:—Mr. Ogden, of sporting celebrity, has engaged with a *German Baron*, to play at backgammon until either obtains the advantage of 100 Games in advance. Each Game is for one Guinea, out of which Ogden receives *nine-pence*, which has already proved a *knowing pull*.

The evidence of the *Rev. Tobacconist* on the Gretna Green case, shewed that he is as ignorant of *Law* as of *Divinity*. The *Blacksmith*, who is a more knowing & *case-hardened* practitioner, never admitted more than that he was a witness to the mutual declaration of the parties that they were husband and wife, which by the Scottish law constitutes a marriage.

A purse-proud upstart having chanced one day to sit next Mr. Foote, at a public dinner, was very anxious to let the wit know that he was worth 30,000l, which he repeated [illegible] ten, that Mr. Foote, having lost all patience, exclaimed—"—n you, and your 30,000l. i[illegible] worth that sum, you would [illegible] king else!"

A swindler, of genteel appearance and address, being asked by a foreigner what might be the state of Learning in England? answered, "As to the Sciences I can't speak, as I only study the *Arts*."

King Louis thought that every Dutchman's coffer overflowed with gold, and that he would have only to ask and it would be given him; instead of that he finds a beggarly account of empty boxes.

SIR THOMAS TROWBRIDGE, *Bart.*

One of the M. Ps. for Yarmouth, Norfolk.

This is a true sailor, who has served, man and boy, for near forty years, risen merely by dint of his own merits, and is fully entitled to the thanks of his countrymen.

He was made a captain in 1788 and a rear-admiral of the blue in 1804. He distinguished himself under Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, in the East Indies, while in the Active of 42 guns. He has been honoured with two gold medals, one acquired under Earl St. Viencent against the Spaniards, and the other under Admiral Lord Nelson against the French.

Sir Thomas supported the dignity of the English flag during the late war in the Mediterranean, without sullying the honour of the English name, and he obtained from the King of Naples the Order of St. Ferdinand of Merit.

He is a native of London, and was born in Cavendish-street, Mary-le-Bone.

His Majesty, as a reward for his services, was pleased to confer upon him a patent of baronetage in 1799, as Sir Thomas Trowbridge, of Asher, in the county of Devon. The Admiral, was afterwards appointed to a command in the East Indeis, where he hoisted his flag on board the Blenheim, and lately sailed in that ship for the Cape of Good Hope, having been appointed to the command on that station.

JOHN MARKHAM, Esq.

One of the M. Ps. for Portsmouth, Hants.

Is a younger son of the venerable and learned William Markham, lord archbishop of York. He was bred, we believe, at Westminster school, while his father presided over that institution; and being intended for the sea service, while yet a boy, served as a midshipman on board of a man of war. He was made a captain in 1783, and in 1784 we find him commanding the Sphynx of 24 guns, in the Mediterranean. During the late war, he assisted at the reduction of Minorca, and distinguished himself on a variety of occasions in such a manner as to obtain the friendship of Lord St: Vincent, so that when this nobleman was appointed to the important post of first commissioner of the admiralty, he was nominated one of the junior lords.

At the last promotion in 1804, he was made a rear-admiral of the blue; and in 1802 was returned, with Mr. Erskine, for Portsmouth.

Soon after the meeting of the new parliament, when the navy estimates were laid before the House. Admiral (then Captain) M. rose in reply to some observations which had been made on the subject of the regulations made by the board of admiralty in consequence of an inspection of the different ports. "He undertook to say, that no one person had been discharged, who was not disabled from service or age, unless gross negligence had been proved, or such a culpable deficiency taken place as rendered the person in question a much fitter subject to be brought before a court of common law, than to be treated with the lenient sentence of a dismission." In order to support the provisions of the navy abuse bill, he mentioned the following as a slight instance of fraud: "a contractor charged government a very large sum under the head of cooperage for casks used in what is called a sledge in one of his Majesty's dock-yards, the expense of which was actually found on investigation not to exceed 37l. It was natural" he added, "for the officer discovering this, to suspect more abuses, and to desire to examine books and accounts, but the fraudulent dealer replied, 'he had no books—he kept no accounts.'"

In February 1804, he defended the conduct of Lord St. Vincent and the admiralty Board; spoke in favor of the employment of large Vessels on the coast of France, and depricated the idea of small craft and gunboats, which could not silence the enemy's batteries, and were only calculated "to crawl along the shore like the crabs of Picardy, equally formidable."

In 1804, when Mr. Pitt brought forward his enquiry into the "state of our naval force," he informed the house, that in December last there were 76,054 seamen on board the navy; since then, no less than 6,441 had been added, while the return of Marines was 15,679—making in all a total of 98,174 men. He then stated that nineteen sloops of war had been contracted for, but that in consequence of some recent events gun-boats had been ordered previously to their completion.

In reply to some arguments relative to the employment of the merchant's yards, the member for Portsmouth insisted on the great superiority of the King's, and concluded by observing, "that if the Right Hon. Gentleman, or any other person had any fixed or determined charge to bring forward against the noble Lord who had the direction of the naval department, he would wish rather that they should state their charges directly and openly, than go about it in the manner they seemed inclined to do."

When Mr. Fox called the attention of the House to the state of our "national defence" (April 23d 1804) Admiral (then Captain) Markham rose on purpose to answer some remarks on the part of Sir Home Popham. He considered the difference between the number of vessels stated to be in the service, and those really existing (222) to be a mere arithmetical inaccuracy. He also affirmed "that instead of being exaggerated, the amount of the seamen and marines had been very much underrated, as it contained none of the returns either of impressed men, or of those who had entered since the 30th of November. With respect to desertion, which had been alluded to" he added, "that this was a very uncommon circumstance; and as to the hospitals, they were in so complete a state, that not a tenth part of the number of men died now as during the preceding war.

"A Rt. Hon. Gen." (Mr. Pitt) continues he, "has laid great stress on the preparations on the other side of the Channel, and seems to think that the flotilla at Boulogne ought to be met with a similar flotilla: this, however, was an erroneous opinion, as the best method of opposing them was by larger ships, which would be like men opposing boys; for it was impossible to prevent the enemy's boats creeping along shore, and our smaller vessels could not keep their position on the enemy's coast."

On the retreat of Mr, Addington, from office, he voted with that gentleman, and a minority of 223 against Mr. Pitt's "additional force bill;" and on the 8th of April 1805, formed part of the majority of one relative to the misconduct of Lord Melville; he was also in a majority of nine, on the question of criminal prosecution.

☞ *Want of room obliges us to postpone the insertion of the Correspondence of Mr. Fox & M. Talleyrand.*

MADRAS BIRTH.

At Hussain Saugor, on the 9th instant, the Lady of Captain Mann, of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Arcot, after a short illness, Lieutenant Davis, H. M. 25th Dragoons, universally regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance and more particularly by his Brother Officers.

At Calicut in Malabar, on the 24th February, Lieutenant Henry Vincent, of the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 25th December last, Captain Richard Heming, of the 18th Regiment N. I. of this establishment.

BENGAL BIRTH.

At Dacca, on Wednesday 8th instant, the Lady of Captain James Scott, of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. Ann Hotteman.

At Serampore on the 25th ultimo, Miss Helena Miranda, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Miranda.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

PROPOSED FOR

CHINA GOODS, OTTER OF ROSE, AND TIMBER,

OF VARIOUS DENOMINATION;
VALUED AT
EIGHTEEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWO STAR PAGODAS,
And divided into 2864 Tickets, in Two Classes.

FIRST CLASS.

1	Prize consisting of Twenty Tubs of Sugar Candy, first sort, each 10 Pags.	200
1	ditto of Four Chests of New Hyson Tea, each 40 Pagodas	160
2	ditto of Ten Tubs each, Sugar Candy, first sort, each 10 Pagodas	200
5	ditto of One Chest each, New Hyson Tea, each 40 Pagodas	200
10	ditto of Two Tubs each, Sugar Candy, first sort, each 10 Pagodas	200
12	ditto of Timber, One Duggee each, No. 1 to 12, each 28 Pagodas	336
16	ditto of One Tolah, or 12 Fanams weight each, Otter of Roses, first quality, each 17 Pagodas	272
25	ditto of Timber, One Shimbeam each, No. 1 to 25, each 10 Pagodas	250
50	ditto of Timber, Fourteen Pieces each, second sort Sheathing Boards, at per 100, 33 Pagodas	231
100	ditto of Timber, Ten Pieces each, first sort Sheathing Boards, at per 100, 48 Pagodas	480
600	ditto of Half Tub each, Sugar Candy, first sort, each 10 Pagodas	3000
	The First Drawn Ticket on the Last Day, to be entitled to Twenty Tubs of Sugar Candy, first sort, each 10 Pagodas	200
822	Prizes, amounting to Pagodas	5729

SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize consisting of Thirty Tubs of Sugar Candy, first sort, each 10 Pags.	300
1	ditto of Five Chests of New Hyson Tea, each at 40 Pagodas	200
2	ditto of Ten Tubs each, of Sugar Candy, first sort, each 10 Pagodas	20[illegible]
4	ditto of Timber, Two Hundred Pieces each, first sort of Sheathing Boards at per 100, 48 Pagodas	384
5	ditto of Two Chests each, New Hyson Tea, each 40 Pagodas	400
10	ditto of Three Tubs each, Sugar Candy, first sort, each 10 Pagodas	300
20	ditto of Timber, One Piece Duggee each, No. 1 to 20, each 28 Pagodas	560
48	ditto of Half a Tolah each, Otter of Rose, first quality, each 17 Pags.	407
50	ditto of Timber, One Piece Shimbeam each, No. 1 to 50, each 10 Pags.	500
52	ditto of Half Chest each, New Hyson Tea, each 40 Pagodas	1040
100	ditto of Timber, Fourteen Pieces each, second sort Sheathing Boards, at per 100, 33 Pagodas	462
400	ditto of Timber, Ten Pieces each, first sort Sheathing Boards, at per 100, 48 Pagodas	1920
1200	ditto of Half Tub each, Sugar Candy, first sort, each 10 Pagodas	6000
	The Last Drawn Ticket, Last Day, to be entitled to Forty Tubs Sugar Candy, first sort, each 10 Pags.	400
1893	Prizes, Total Star Pags.	13,073
	Total Star Pagodas	18,802

The Price or Value of Tickets in the First Class each, Pagodas 3
Ditto ditto ditto Second Class, do. 5

Tickets in the Second Class, Pags. 8

2864	Tickets at 3 Pagodas each, do.	8,592
822	deduct as Prizes in the First Class,	
2042	Tickets in the Second Class, at 5 Pagodas each,	10,210
	Star Pagodas	18,802

2715 Prizes in both Classes,
149 Blanks *only* in the Second Class,

2864 Total.

The delivery of the Articles appertaining to the Prizes of the first Class will take place 10 days after the drawing thereof of that Class; and those of the Second Class, 20 days after the drawing of that Class. If the fortunate adventurers receive their respective Prizes in the Articles they may be intitled to a commission of 5 per cent, will be deducted therefrom; but should such holders of Prize wish to receive Cash in lieu of the Articles, they will receive it after a deduction of 30 per cent from the above established value of Goods (commission included), at the office of Messrs STEPHEN and JACOB JOHANNES, where the proceeds from the sale of Tickets will be deposited.

The articles may be seen on application to MR. JOHN JACOB SIMON, Agent to the said Lottery, at No. 109, Armenian Church Street, and where the Tickets will be ready for delivery on the 16th April 1807.

*** The drawing of the 1st class will commence on the 25th May, 1807.

TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had for purchase at the Exchange in the Fort.

Advertisement,

TO BE SOLD

A BAY PEGUE Bandy Horse, Aged.—He is a good figure, and Beautiful in Harness.—The price required is only 50 Pagodas. The Horse is parted with as the owner has no use for him.—He may be seen, on enquiry of the Printer of the Courier.

No. 7. Stringer's Street, Black Town.

China Goods Lottery.

First Days Drawing in the Second Class.
MONDAY, 27th April, 1807.

No. 23 A Prize of two corges Broad Nankeen.
No. 813. 375 One corge Broad Nankeen each,
Prizes of Half chest Hyson tea each,
787 1080 1138 916 833
Prizes half corge Broad Nankeen each,
540 180
Prizes One Tub Sugar candy each,
236 536 738 714.

BLANKS.

909 1095 802 811 1021 1000 223 988 459
89 761 87 304 373 73 111 371 574 150
1143 501 676 852 167 492 464 1071 694
155 698 187 889 38 866 360 828 604 1146
296 667 885 264 853 875 273 5 762 269
343 663 104 653 784 732 331 903 165 163
149 563 1092 1114 422 1009 248 588 555
586 770 733 344 183 972 611 90 1145 6[illegible]
1047 854 74 783 922 938 94 408 496.

MADEIRA WINE.

A FEW Pipes, of approved quality, which have been nearly three years in India, to be had at the Godowns of Messrs. Binny and Dennison in Armenian Street; Price 170 Pagodas per Pipe.

Madras:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, AT No. 7. STRINGER'S STREET.

*** *It is requested that those* SUBSCRIBERS *to the* COURIER *who are occasionally changing their residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the* PRINTER *who will pay attention to their orders and Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.*

36

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1807

FRANCFORT JOURNALS.

Hambourg 25th Nov. His Excellency M. Bourienne, the French Miniſter, yeſterday communicated to our Senate the following Imperial decree.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Secretary of State.
At our Imperial Camp Nov. 1806.
Napoleon, Emperor of the French & King of Italy.

Conſidering,

1ſt, That England admits not thoſe rights of nations univerſally recogniſed by all poliſhed people;

2d, That ſhe regards as enemies every individual belonging to the hoſtile ſtate, and in conſequence makes priſoners of war not only of the crews of ſhips of war, but alſo the crews of merchant veſſels and even the agents and merchants themſelves who are on board on account of their commercial affairs:

3d. That ſhe extends to veſſels of trade and to merchandize and to the property of individuals the right of conqueſt which ought to be confined to that which belongs to the hoſtile ſtate.

4th, That ſhe extends to commercial towns and ports, not fortified; to harbours and to the mouths of rivers the right of blockade, which according to reaſon and the uſage of all poliſhed people, is only applicable to places of ſtrength;

That ſhe declares places in a ſtate of blockade, before which not even a ſingle veſſel of war is riding, although a place cannot be blockaded, unleſs it is inveſted in ſuch a way, that all attempts to enter it muſt be attended with imminent danger; that ſhe declares in a ſtate of blockade, the whole length of a coaſt, and the extent of an Empire, places which all her united force would be incapable of blockading;

5th, That this monſtrous abuſe of the right of blockade, has no other object than that of preventing the intercourſe of nations and to raiſe the commerce and induſtry of England on the ruins of the induſtry and commerce of the continent;

6th, That ſuch being the evident deſigns of England, all who traffic in Engliſh commodities on the continent, promote her views and become her accomplices;

7th, That this conduct of England worthy of the firſt ages of barbariſm has benefited that power at the expence of all others.

8th, That it is agreeable to natural right, to oppoſe an enemy with the ſame arms which he wields and to fight him in the ſame way which he fights, while he ſets at nought all ideas of juſtice, and all ſentiments of liberality to which the civiliſation of mankind has given birth;

We have reſolved to apply towards England thoſe meaſures which ſhe has ſanctioned in her maritime legiſlation.

The proviſions of the preſent decree ſhall be invariably conſidered as a fundamental principle of the Empire, till England ſhall acknowledge that the rights of war are the ſame on the ſea as on the land, that they extend not to private property of any deſcription, or to the perſons of individuals, ſtrangers to the profeſſion of arms and that the right of blockade ought to be reſtrained to places of real ſtrength and inveſted with ſufficient force.

We have in conſequence decreed and do decree as follows.

ART. 1. The Britiſh iſlands are declared in a ſtate of blockade.

2. Every kind of commerce and correſpondence with them is forbidden; in conſequence all letters and packets addreſſed either to England or to an Engliſhman or written in Engliſh, ſhall not be conveyed by the poſt but ſhall be ſeized.

3. Every ſubject of England whatever may be his rank and condition in life, who ſhall be found in the countries occupied by our troops or by thoſe of our allies, ſhall be made a priſoner of war.

4. Every warehouſe, all merchandize, every kind of property belonging to a ſubject of England, ſhall be declared lawful Prize.

5. All traffic on Engliſh merchandize is forbidden, and every article of merchandize belonging to England or the produce of its manufactories and of its colonies, is declared lawful prize.

6. One half of the produce of the confiſcated property declared to be lawful prize by the preceding articles, ſhall go towards the indemnification of the merchants for the loſſes they have ſuſtained by the capture of their veſſels by the Engliſh cruizers.

7. No veſſel coming either directly from England or from her colonies or having been there ſince the publication of the preſent decree ſhall be received in any port.

8. Every veſſel, which by means of any falſe declarations, ſhall attempt to elude the proviſions of this decree, ſhall be ſeized and the ſhip and cargo confiſcated as Engliſh property.

9. Our Court of Prize at Paris, is veſted with the power of giving final judgement in all ſuits ariſing in our empire or in the countries occupied by the French army, relative to the execution of this preſent decree: the Court of Prize at Milan ſhall be veſted with like powers in ſimilar ſuits ariſing within our kingdom of Italy.

10. This preſent decree ſhall be notified by our Miniſter for foreign affairs to the Kings of Spain, Naples, Holland and Etruria and to all others our allies whoſe ſubjects like our own, are the victims of the injuſtice and barbariſm of the maritime legiſlation of England.

11. Our Miniſters of War, of Marine, of Finance and of Police and our Poſt-maſter general, are reſpectively charged with the execution of this decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
By the Emperor, The Secretary, of State,
HUGUES MARET.

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the Emperor and King of Italy to the States of Lower Saxony.

(L. S.) BOURIENNE.

Beſides this Imperial decree, the French Miniſter, ſent to the Senate the following note.

The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary of His Majeſty the Emperor &c. to the States of lower Saxony has received orders from his ſovereign to make known to the Senate of Hambourg, That England, in not admitting the right of nations obſerved by all poliſhed people;

In making priſoners of war of individuals, ſtrangers to the profeſſion of arms;

In ſeizing and confiſcating private property;

In blockading places not lawfully ſubject to ſuch meaſure, ſuch as unfortified places of trade, as harbours and the mouths of rivers;

In declaring places to be in a ſtate of blockade, which are not actually ſo and never phyſically can be;

Has impoſed upon France the neceſſity of applying, to the Britiſh iſles, to Engliſh ſubjects, to every kind of property belonging to them found in the countries, towns and ports which are and may be occupied by French troops; to veſſels which coming from the iſlands or colonies of Great Britain may arrive at ſuch parts and to thoſe veſſels which may attempt to ſail from the ſame ports to any Britiſh port, the ſame principles and meaſures, which England has ſanctioned in her maritime war.

In conſequence of which, His Majeſty the Emperor and King after having declared the Britiſh iſlands to be in a ſtate of blockade has taken ſuch ſteps, in reſpect to Engliſh ſubjects, their property and ſhips coming from the iſlands or poſſeſſions of Britain, or attempting to go there, as the law of ſelf defence authorizes.

That His Majeſty the Emperor and King has not been influenced ſolely by the intereſt of France, that he has alſo had in view and that he has regarded it as his duty, to ſeek to reſcue the continent from the evils with which it is threatened, ſeeing that the violence exerciſed by England has evidently no other object but the interruption of the communication between different nations, and to raiſe her commerce and her induſtry on the ruins of thoſe of the continent; hence it follows that whoſoever traffics on the continent in Engliſh merchandize, ſeconds the views of England and muſt be looked upon as an accomplice with her.

Since a great number of the inhabitants of Hambourg, are in this predicament and are notoriouſly devoted to the cauſe of England, His Majeſty the Emperor and King has with great regret been compelled to take poſſeſſion of that place to order the execution of meaſures rendered neceſſary on the grounds above ſtated, and which the underſigned is charged to notify in the following manner;

1. All Engliſh merchandize found in this town, port or territories of Hambourg is confiſcated.

2. Every Engliſhman or Engliſh ſubject found within the above limits is a priſoner of war.

3 All property moveable and immoveable within the ſame places belonging to Engliſhmen or to the ſubjects of England, are confiſcated.

4. No veſſel coming from England or having touched there, ſhall be admitted into the ſaid port and town.

5. Every veſſel attempting by means of any falſe declaration, to go from the ſaid port and town to England ſhall be confiſcated.

6. No courier, or mail from England, ſhall be received within the town, port and territory of Hambourg or be allowed to paſs through the ſame.

The underſigned ſeizes the opportunity of renewing to the ſenate the aſſurances of his high conſideration.

(Signed) BOURIENNE.

HAMBOURG,
November 24, 1806.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE

CHARGE OF CRUELTY.

The Parties accuſed in this caſe were a Mr. *Walters*, a reſpectable Upholſterer, of Somerſet-ſtreet, Aldgate, and his Wife, an elderly, reſpectable looking, and apparently *well-fed* couple. Mr. Walters has three daughters; the eldeſt is Bella, aged 32, by his firſt wife; Mary-Anne, aged 28, and Judith, aged 19, by his ſecond wife. His preſent is his third wife, and the ſtep-mother of theſe perſons.

The charge exhibited againſt him was at the inſtance of the Pariſh Officers of Aldgate, founded upon the repreſentations of ſeveral of Mr. Walters neighbours, that his children had been, for a conſiderable length of time, treated with cruelty, and ſtinted of their food by him and his wife, and particularly the eldeſt, who was ſtated to have been confined in a garret in his houſe for eight years paſt; and to have been inviſible to any perſon in the neighbourhood for the laſt three years, until about ſix weeks ſince, when ſhe, at different times contrived to eſcape from her confinement to the habitations of ſome of the neighbours, where ſhe complained of being almoſt famiſhed with hunger, having had no ſuſtenance but a ſcanty allowance of potatoes and water, and implored for food, which, having obtained, ſhe devoured with ravenous voracity. One of thoſe excurſions was made at three o'clock in the morning from the window of a room where ſhe ſlept to the next houſe, raiſing up the window, and getting into the apartment of Mrs. Swayne, to whom ſhe deſcribed her miſery, and aſked for food. At a ſubſequent time, ſhe perforated the brick-wall which ſeparated her own room from Mrs. Swayne's, and begged for bread to the wife of an induſtrious working ſhoe-maker, her father's tenant and lodging in the next houſe. Thoſe parties, who had humanely adminiſtered to her relief, judged it right to complain to the Pariſh officers, in conſequence of which this enquiry was brought forward.

The firſt examination of the parties was the 29th ult. and privately, before the Chief Magiſtrate, with a very laudable and conſiderate attention to the private feelings and characters of perſons in ſo reputable a line of life as the parents in this caſe, in order that nothing on the ſubject might tranſpire, nor the parties be placed in ſo [illegible]oidous a point of view with their fellow-citizens, as even the mere imputation of ſuch a charge muſt occaſion, until a fair and minute examination of the teſtimony upon which the charge was ſuſtained, ſhould ſhew how far it was right to put them publicly on their defence. Beſide, as the very emaciated ſtate in which Bella Walter and her ſiſters appeared in the former day, was one of the points of proof relied on in ſupport of the charge of ſtarvation, the Lord Mayor had pr[illegible]ſely deferred the ſecond examination till F[illegible] laſt, in

order to try if kind treatment, and a plentiful allowance of food in the interim, under the ſpecial care of the Pariſh Officers, would ſo far improve that appearance, as to juſtify the ſuſpicion that it had been the conſequence of famine. The other two ſiſters, included in the firſt charge, were withdrawn on this occaſion, as they had denied having received any cruelty or ill-treatment from their parents. Theſe were the general facts of the caſe.

The wife of Mr. Swayne, and alſo of the ſhoemaker, attended this day, and their former depoſitions being read over, they corroborated them upon oath. The unfortunate girl, Bella Walters, as well as ſhe could be made to underſtand the queſtions put her, for ſhe ſeemed to be in a ſtate of mental imbecility, ſupported her former ſtatement of being ſtarved; but acknowledged, upon a croſs examination from the Solicitor for the defence, Mr. Henderſon, that ſhe had breakfaſt of tea, dinner of meat, tea in the evening, and ſupper at night.

The Nurſe of Aldgate work-houſe attended to give an account of the girl's conduct ſince her being placed under her charge; and ſtated, that ſhe had eaten very heartily, more than a pound of meat at her dinner every day, beſides her other meals.

A medical gentleman, named Johnſon, who attended this girl in the work-houſe on being interogated reſpecting the girl's ſituation, ſaid, that his mind had certainly been prepoſſeſſed by the ſtory of the girl's ill treatment, before he was called to attend her, but ſtill it appeared, to the beſt of his judgement, that her emaciated ſtate of the body, and the voracity of her appetite, aroſe from her having been ſtinted in her food for ſome conſiderable time.

Croſs-examined by Mr. Henderſon.—He admitted that ſometimes voracity of appetite and emaciation of body might be the reſult of epilepſy, or other morbid cauſes. But no ſuch cauſe appeared to him in the preſent caſe.

Mr. Henderſon then addreſſed the Chief Magiſtrate, and expreſſed his hope, that notwithſtanding the ſtrong appearances of culpability in this caſe on the part of the parents-notwithſtanding the ſituation of the unfortunate girl who was the object of this charge, and which, from her own ſtatement, in part ſeemed to corroborate the charge—yet he truſted his Lordſhip would pauſe before he ſent his clients to their trial on ſo heinous an imputation, without allowing him to examine ſome evidence in their vindication, a hoſt of which he was prepared to adduce.

The Lord Mayor, who upon this occaſion, evinced the moſt humane and diſpaſſionate wiſh to elicit the truth on both ſides, gave his conſent to examine evidence for the defence.

The firſt witneſs examined by Mr. Henderſon was Mary Anne Walters. She appeared wretchedly emaciated, and in a miſerable ſtate of health. She gave her teſtimony at conſiderable length, but in a voice ſcarcely audible; the ſubſtance of her evidence was, however, that her ſiſter Bella had been treated in all reſpects, by her parents, as well as herſelf and her other ſiſter; and had as much food allowed to her as they had, at breakfaſt, dinner, and ſupper, with a pint of porter between all three, at each of the two latter meals. They always ate their meals together in the kitchen, and her ſiſter Bella, who was always very hard to ſatisfy, and ate a great deal, ſaid ſhe had enough. Being aſked to deſcribe the quantity of bread allowed to each at their reſpective meals, ſhe ſaid, half a round of the loaf with butter. Three miſerable morſels of bread were now produced to her, being thoſe cut from a loaf at the work-houſe by Bella, as ſamples of her uſual allowance at thoſe meals; and certainly a healthy infant of two years old would have eaten the whole at a ſingle meal. Mary Anne acknowledged thoſe were the kind of pieces allowed at each meal to her and her ſiſters. The whole Court, on this exhibition, was filled with murmurs; and the poor girl who was giving her teſtimony, agitated by feelings of tremulous and agonizing ſenſibility, burſt into tears, and ſaid, that if her ſiſter had no more the fault was her's; and ſhe begged ſhe herſelf might be puniſhed, but that the lives of her father and mother might not be taken away.

The Lord Mayor, with great humanity, ordered the unhappy girl to be taken care of out of Court, as, from her agitation, ſhe ſeemed unable to ſay any thing further coherently.

Judith Walters was next examined, and gave nearly the ſame account as her ſiſter. She ſaid her mother treated them all tenderly, and never had h[illegible] Bella. She allowed, however, that laſt Tueſ[illegible] mother had called Bella a [illegible] which put the girl into a great [illegible] had fallen that evening in to a [illegible] cut her head and that her father had ſaid to her, " you will kill the girl at laſt; —now you have done it." She did not ſee her mother ſtrike Bella at the time

The Lord Mayor then proceed to interrogate Bella, as to the care which had been taken of her education and moral inſtructions; but to all the queſtions which his Lordſhip put to her, touching her knowledge of good and evil, the exiſtence of a God, the conſequences of virtue or vice, or the belief of a futurity, no intelligent anſwer could be drawn from her, only that ſhe had been once at Church about ten years ago; that ſhe told no lies, and had no wickedneſs to anſwer for. She appeared to be in a ſtate of ideotic imbecility.

The Lord Mayor, upon duly conſidering the ſubject, found that there was no poſitive evidence which upon trial, could be deemed, from ſuch a witneſs as Bella, ſufficient to ſuſtain the charge, and therefore, as the beſt award he could make in the caſe, ordered, that the unhappy girl ſhould be taken into the care of the Pariſh Officers in the Workhouſe, and her father to pay for her maintenance.

The poor creature, underſtanding ſhe was to be ſent back to her father's houſe, fell into ſtrong agitation, until ſhe was ſet right as to the fact, when ſhe became inſtantly tranquillized.

The Lord Mayor then, addreſſing himſelf to the mother, expatiated in a forcible manner upon the enormity of the charge now exhibited againſt her—a charge in which his Lordſhip was convinced there was unfortunately too much of obvious and palpable truth; and he aſſured her, it was not from the ſlighteſt doubt of the fact of her cruel and unnatural treatment to this poor young woman, reſting on his own mind, that he did not now commit her for trial, and recommend to the Pariſh Officers to follow up the proſecution with juſt rigour; but that, from the very imbecile ſtate of her daughter's mind and body, the obvious conſequences of the ill-treatment ſhe had received, ſhe, who muſt be the principal witneſs in the caſe, was incompetent to be examined. He emphatically warned her, however, to take care for the future, and alter her behaviour towards her other children, if ſhe wiſhed to eſcape the juſt ſeverity due to, ſuch conduct as was this day alledged againſt her.

The following is ſtated as the loſs of the French in the battle of Maida:—

Known to have been buried on the field, by the moſt recent reports from the neighbourhood	1300
Now priſoners in this place and at Malta, in the forts and priſon, ſhips - - - -	1600
Priſoners (Poles or Swiſs) who have been ſuffered to enliſt in the foreign regiment -	1012
Deſperately wounded caſes ſent to Naples	204
Capitulated garriſons of Reggio and Scylla ſent to Toulon - - - -	1070
Died in our hoſpitals - -	540
Total -- --	5726

To the above may be added, thoſe who died in their own hoſpitals, or who periſhed in the woods or mountains, or by the hand of the enraged peaſantry—the numbers unknown. The Britiſh army, by which this was effected in one glorious battle, amounted to 4800 infantry.

" Since Modern Chemiſtry has diſcovered the wonderful medicinal powers of Charcoal, the Arcka or Betel-nut Charcoal muſt be ſuperior to any other, for a dentifrice which I can recommend from having uſed it 25 years in Bengal; when I arrived in England after a long voyage of 7 months, ſuppoſing my teeth wanted the aid of a Dentiſt, I applied to that very clever, ſafe, and conſcientious Dentiſt Mr. Henderſon, of Charlotte Street, Fizroy Square, and he was aſtoniſhed to find my teeth ſo found in a perſon of my age, and alſo obſerved that all the Eaſt Indians who employed him, had better teeth than the people of England of ſimilar age, and which I attribute to the uſe of Betel-nut Tooth Powder, which muſt be infinitely more efficacious than Charcoal prepared from any other vegetable ſubſtance. The natives of India rub their teeth up and down, with bruſhes made from chewed ends of fibrous ſoft wood, Dragons blood, Cares, and Mallows Roots, which clean the interſtices of the teeth; whereas the common bruſhes, by rubbing in a Horizontal direction, only wear off the enamel from the prominent parts of the teeth, which the late famous Dr. Beardmore has cautioned us not to do, and I have contrived a tooth bruſh to prevent it. The Dentifrice prepared by powdering Charcoal, cannot be equal in virtue to the Suparey, however they may puff it off in quackiſh advertiſements."

JAMES LYND,
Late Head Hoſpital Surgeon
On the Bengal Eſtabliſhment

London,
Jan. 11, 1806.

A man in the country, a few days ago, led a blooming widow to the altar. The Clergyman looked at the bride groom, and ſaid, " I think you have a wife living !" " Have I, do you think ?', " I am ſure you have, repeated the Parſon. " I really have a very bad memory, Sir, and I thank you for jogging it; I now recollect ſomething of it"—on which the fellow withdrew.

FAUX PAS IN HIGH LIFE.

The Faſhionable World are in a ſtate of the utmoſt conſternation, in conſequence of a *faux pas* committed by a female of hitherto unblemiſhed reputation, great beauty, and the moſt amiable manners. She is the wife of a man of rank, and has very lately, eloped from the family ſeat in Suſſex, with a Colonel in the Army. The fugitives had the temerity to take their flight in the new family chariot. They were traced to an inn, and from thence to a hotel in town, wherein, it is ſaid, they now reſide. The injured huſband has, we hear, already taken the neceſſary preliminary ſteps to procure legal redreſs. The parties have been married about ſix years, but have had no children. The ſeducer is a young man, nearly allied to the firſt rank and fortune in the kingdom, and is not without great expectations. He has long been conſidered an *Adonis*; is the poliſhed friend of the Duke of A——, the Earl of J——Y, and the Honourable A—U—N, and has been honoured with the confidence of the Prince of WALES.

A QUERY ANSWERED.

Why is a Gardener the moſt extraordinary Man in the World? Addreſſed to the late Counteſs of Coventry.

Becauſe no man has more buſineſs upon earth, and he always chuſes good grounds for what he does. He commands his thyme, he is maſter of the mint, and fingers penny-royal; he raiſes celery every year, and it is a bad year indeed that does not bring him in a plum. He meets with more boughs than a Miniſter of ſtate; he makes more beds than the French king, and has in them more painted ladies, and genuine roſes and lilies, than are to be found at a country wake; he makes raking his buſineſs more than his diverſion, as many other gentlemen do; but makes it an advantage to his health and fortune, which few others do; he can boaſt of more rapes than any rake in the kingdom. His wife, notwithſtanding, has enough of lad's-love and heart's-eaſe, and never wiſhes for weeds. Diſtempers fatal to others never hurt him; he walks the better for the gravel, and thrives moſt in a conſumption. He can boaſt of more bleeding hearts than your Ladyſhip, and more laurels than the Duke of Marlborough; but his greateſt pride, and the world's greateſt envy, is, that he can have *yew* when he pleaſes.

AN ENGLISH WIG! or BARBATIC PUFF!

ROSS,

No. 119, *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet Within,*
Who invented ſeveral elegant Faſhions which were honored with univerſal Admiration on
THE LAST BIRTH-DAY,
Having completed a ſufficient Number of them for public Inſpection, reſpectfully offers them to the Ladies under the following Names.

The Tufted Ringlets; or Crown of Canathos.

This Head-Dreſs, formed from a Grecian Model, riſes on the Summit of the Head, and flows down it, in elaſtic Treſſes, with the moſt careleſs and taſteful Grace.

The Roman Frontlet; or Antiæ Barbatæ,

Adapted for thoſe Ladies whoſe Hair does not extend low enough for the preſent Taſte, or is too ſoft to preſerve itſelf in Curl. It will be found peculiarly uſeful in Journies, and on the Sea Coaſt, as Dews and ſaline Exhalations have no Effect upon it. It may be faſtened on in a Moment; yet, ſo artificially is the faſtening concealed, that, even on Examination, it is not to be diſcovered from natural Hair. It is as ſimple in its Conſtruction as it is eaſy in its Form, light in its Weight, and ſmall in it Price.

The Euodian Favorite; or Fragrant Lock,

Was invented becauſe Complaints have been made of the floating Duſt having ſoiled the Hair, and created an unpleaſant Scent. This Head-Dreſs combines a Beauty of Form, and Fragrancy of Odour, which, when blended together, are appropriate to that delicate Niceneſs, and charming Taſte, ſo peculiar to
THE BRITISH FEMALES,
Theſe, together with Artificial Hair, manufactured or unmanufactured, of all Sorts, Colours, and Forms, may be inſpected at his Houſe and Warehouſes.

SHOOTING OUR CUSTOMERS.

A workman lately diſmiſſed from his employment at Mancheſter, was told at the ſame time, that the war *was not* the cauſe of his miſfortune. " Now to me," ſaid the man bluffly, " the caſe appears directly contrary. Are we not at this moment employed in *ſhooting* our *cuſtomers?*"